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MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1894.

Schooription by Mail Post-Pats. BATLY, Per Month..... AND SUNDAY, Per Year ..... Postage to Persign Countries added,
THE SUN, New York ettp. BAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month......

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for nibilication wish to have rejected articles returned, My must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Burrau of the United Pages and New York Associated Pages is at 91 to 99 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

#### The Fittest Candidate.

If the eleston of a Governor of New York this fall were to be determined by fitness, irrespective of partisan considerations or effect upon national political policies, there could be no doubt as to who would be chosen. Mr. MORTON is a man of great ability and experience in many directions, and he has shown a remarkable power of adapting himself to the duties of the distinguished posts that he has held; but in point of knowledge of the principles and details of State administration he is mmeasurably inferior to Senstor Hill. That such is the case is no discredit to Mr. MORTON. Mr. HILL's grasp and knowledge of the public business of the State of New York is probably firmer and more comprehensive than any other man possesses. For the greater part of twenty-five years has studied the vast and complex machinery of State administration. In the Assembly, as Lieutenant-Governor, and as Governor, he has constantly been adding to his knowledge. There is no department of administration with which he is not familiar. His qualifications as an administrator are undoubted. The affairs of the State could not be committed to a better trained or more competent Executive.

As between Hill and Morton, the contest s between an expert and a beginner. What MORTON has to learn with difficulty, was mastered by Hill long ago. If the business principles of which the civil service reformers are so fund of talking apply to the choice of a Governor of New York, those principles certainly require the election of the man experienced in the State's business. The reformers that are so insistent to have other people lay aside partisanship in municspal politics should apply their own rules to the canvass for Governor. They should elect the fittest man. Mr. HILL is that man

#### A Queer Certificate of Independence.

The first great Republican mass meeting for MORTON, SAXTON, and HAIGHT was held night before last in the hall of the Cooper Union. The principal speaker was the Hon JACOB SLOAT FASSETT. Concerning Mr. Morron's independence of Boss dictation, Mr. FASSETT delivered these sentiments:

"But there is one other charge that is brough against Mr. Monyon, and now I know I am treading nd. They say that Mr. Monros is the o didate of PLATT; that he was discovered by Mr. PLAT Well, if that be so, we can only say that it is one of the coveries Mr. PLATT ever made. It is one of iscoveries that we can recognize without jeal pusy. It was a discovery that appealed to the judg ment and the heart of the overwhelming majority of the Convention at Saratoga. When that Convention set its seal upon the nomination of the Hon. Levi P. Monros, it did so under the commission of 600,000 Republican voters of the Empire State. Although Cois discovered America, you and I occupy it: and agh Mr. Platt may have discovered Mouros, you

Mr. FASSETT went on to say that the charge that Mr. MORTON was the creature and puppet of PLATT emanated from the Democrats; from "such men as David B. HILL," as Mr. FASSETT expressed it.

Our recollection is that the charge emanated from such men as JACOB S. FASSETT. On the very night after the nomination of MORTON, Mr. FASSETT was reported as remarking, in a public place and in the hearing of many people, "When I was addressing the Convention, after Mr. MORTON's nomination, I could distinctly hear the

The unsuccessful candidate for the nomination seems bound to keep those chains rat-tling before the public. He is doing more than all of the Democrats together to impress upon the minds of his fellow citizens the very idea which, in his Cooper Union speech, he pretended to deplore.

What is the Hon. JACOB SLOAT FASSETT driving at ?

# Our Coming War Ships,

The next ten months will see a remarka ble series of additions to our new navy. Early among them will come the famous flyer Minneapolis, which allowed her sister ship, the Columbia, so brief an enjoyment honors as the crack racer of our navy. The value of fast protected cruisers is so well understood now that the addition of a 23-knot vessel, of 7,350 tons displacement, having an enormous radius of action, is no rdinary source of congratulation. She will completed for service by the opening of he year 1895. Within a month thereafter e shall probably have ready another fast cruiser, the Olympia, 5,500 tons, now fitting up at San Francisco. Her trial speed of 21.686 knots puts her distinctly in the fastgruiser class, and she has a fine steaming radius, while she is far more powerful than the Minneapolis, carrying, as she does, four 8-inch and ten 5-inch guns, instead of the single 8-inch, pair of 6-inch, and eight 4-inch guns in the latter's armament.

Next January, also, the Navy Depart-

ment expects the completion of the armorclads Maine, Amphitrite, and Terror. The preliminary run of the Maine has shown that excellent war ships can be built at the Government yards to-day, as in the earlier years of our navy. The Maine, of 6,648 tons, is expected to exceed 19 knots, and her battery of four 10-inch and six 6-inch guns, with her armor of 12 inches on sides and barbettes and 8 inches on turrets, make her well equipped for offence and defence. As for the pair of iron coast defence monitors, twenty years have passed since their keels were laid, the Amphitrite being assigned to HARLAN & HOLLINGS-WORTH of Wilmington, and now completing at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and Terror to WILLIAM CRAMP & SONS of Philadelphia, now completing at Brooklyn. They are sister ships, having also the same dimensions as the Miantonomoh. with her displacement of 3,990 tons. But they will have rather more horse power, and their speed is estimated at 12 knots, exceeding that of their predecessor. They carry the same battery as she does -four 10inch rifles-to which the Amphitrite adds a pair of 4-inch guns; but their turrets are steel and hers compound. The armor of the Terror and the Miantonomoh is seven inches

also the armor of the Monadnock, completing at Mare Island. With their low freeboard and heavy batteries, these vessels add materially to coast protection.

The Monadnock, the fourth of these 3,990-

tonners, will be ready, it is believed, next June. She differs from the others in having horizontal triple expansion engines, whereas they have inclined compound, and her 3,000 horse power should give 1414 knots speed. She, accordingly, should be the best of the quartet for all-around purposes. But far superior to all is the Puritan, to be completed next spring. Her keel was laid in 1875, and she was begun by JOHN ROACH, but has been completed at Brooklyn. She is 30 feet longer than the four other iron monitors, has about 4 feet more beam, and 814 feet greater mean draught, thus giving her a displacement of 6,060 tons. Her increased draught will prevent her from going into waters where they can go, but she is a much more efficient vessel. Her horizontal compound engines, of 3,700 horse power, should give her 12.4 knots speed, and she carries the great battery of four 12-inch breechloaders and six 4-inch rapid-fire guns. Fourteen inches of armor on her sides and barbettes and eight inches on her turrets furnish her with adequate protection. She will

be a fine example of her type. But we are entitled to expect four more armorelads within the next ten months. First should come the Katahdin, which has a celebrity all her own, as being exclusively built for attack by ramming. She carries four 6-pounders, it is true, to defend herself against torpedo boat and similar attacks, but her offensive reliance is her speed. She has been building at Bath since 1891, and should be ready in the spring. She is of 2,188 tons displacement, with six inches of armor, and her engines of 4,800 horse power should give her 17 knots. In some respects this will be the greatest novelty of the coming year. The Texas, a 6,300-ton battle ship, building at Norfolk, with her 8,000 horse power, giving her, it is hoped, nearly or quite 17 knots, is due for comple tion next summer. She carries the heavy armament of two 19 inch rifles in steel turrets, and six 6-inch guns, with a foot of

armor on sides and turrets. The most important additions of all are the battle ships Indiana and Massachusetts, to be ready for service in July. These great 10,200-ton vessels are expected to reach 16 knots, judging from the Indiana's preliminary trip without her full weights aboard. They carry four 18-inch guns in two steel turrets, and eight 8-inch guns in four turrets, besides four 6-inch guns. They have 18 inches of nickel steel Harveyed armor on their sides, 17 inches on their principal barbettes, and 15 inches on their principal turrets.

Reviewing the additions to the fleet that may be expected within the next ten months, we find them including no less than nine armorelads of various sizes, besides two large and fast cruisers, while to this list may properly be added the torpedo boat Ericsson, to make up the dozen. That is all that we are to expect until the year 1896, when three other great armorclads, the Oregon, Brooklyn, and Iowa, are to be looked for, while the gunboats Porpoise, Penguin, and Albatross and three more torpedo boats should come forward.

One practical lesson to be drawn from these prospective additions to the navy during the next ten months is the need of augmenting the force of enlisted men. Without such an increase, some of these valuable ves sels might as well be tied up to their docks

# The Vow of Celibacy.

On Saturday Bishop POTTER heard the profession of a young man, who took the yows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, with a view of founding a religious community, to be called the Brotherhood of the Church. This new Episcopal monk is Mr. RUSSELL WHITCOMB of Boston, and hereafter in the religious life he will be known as Brother HUGH.

Several years ago Bishop POTTER heard similar vows from another young man, a son of Bishop HUNTINGTON; and after he had received them he kissed the brow of the kneeling youth who had sacrificed worldly ambitions and natural affections in order that he might devote himself unreservedly to the religious life of the Order of the Holy Cross. The Bishop was touched by such an example of renunciation in a young man so stalwart, so engaging, and with prospects apparently so brilliant in the world which he had abjured.

On the part of both of these young men

the vow of celibacy was taken under no compulsion by the law of their Church. It was wholly voluntary, as it was also extraordinary to such a degree that their abjuration of marriage has provoked censure among Protestants. The Episcopal clergy are not debarred from marriage. It is commended by the Church as an estate honorable for them no less than for other men; and experience proves that they enter into it earlier and more generally than the men of any other profession. Among them an unmarried man is very rare, and the families of the clergy are notable for their large size as compared with others. The clergy are usually men remarkable for the strength of their domestic attachments; and the conviction that marriage is even more necessary for them than for other men is indicated by the interest a parish always takes in the matrimonial prospects of a young bachelor parson. It is assumed on all hands that as a matter of course he must have a wife; and sometimes, alas! this solicitude is so active that the competition to select the suitable bride even generates discord in the parish, in which there may be many candidates for his distinguished favor. Far from a young unmarried parson's receiving any encouragement to become a celibate, the pressure is all the other way. The determination is to get him married as soon as possible; and usually matrimony is well nigh essential to his professional welfare. The rectories are few in which there is not the sound of

children's voices. So far as concerns the sentiment and practice of the clerical audience whom Bishop POTTER addressed at the Diocesan Convention, the other day, he had no occasion to speak of the family as feeble in its hold on the imagination, for almost invariably they are fathers of families, to whom their attachment is stronger than any other earthly affection. In taking the vows of Brother HUGH on Saturday he might have spoken more pertinently on the subject; but if he had drawn the truthful lesson from this renunciation of marriage by the young Episcopal monk, he would have said that the ceremony afforded the strongest proof of the unshakable tenacity of the hold which the institution of the family has on the popular imagination.

Why did Brother HUGH deem it necessary for him to abjure marriage by a solemn thick on the pides and eleven and one-half religious vow. publicly made, which on the turrets, while that of the Amphitrite presents 9 inches on the sides, 7% on the Why was theoremony so extraordinary in that this is a survival of the "town meet kept up, and perhaps with the result of his own.

turrets, and 11% on the barbettes, which is the Episcopal Church if Episcopalians, both clergy and laity, are not generally incapable of releasing the hold which the institution of the family has upon their imagination? In this case, the exception proves the rule in the most emphatic way. The renunciation which was the most impressive, was the renunciation of marriage, and the consequent family ties, because it was extraordinary in an Episcopal clergyman, and widely apart from the general practice. The vows of poverty and obedience were of relatively small importance in the estimation of the congregation, for usually the service of the Church implies both. The clergy are expected to give up the pursuit of merely material gain, and to render obedience to

ecclesiastical authority. The enforced cellbacy of the Roman Cath olic clergy furnishes proof of the same kind. It is that the hold of the family on the popular imagination is so powerful that the Church is compelled to wrench the priesthood from it by positive prohibition in order that their interest may be concentrated on the family of the Church. Celibacy is also a requisite of the communal religious life because the Church in its sagacity recognizes that family ties are utterly irreconcilable with such a social order. By requiring celibacy of its priests, its monks, and its nuns, as an obligation of their special religious vocation, the Roman Church manifests its understanding of the powerful hold the family has on the popular imagination, the strength of the affection it creates, and the paramount duties it imposes. Th priest encourages matrimony among the laity, but he abjures it himself because of its irresistible distractions, in order that his sole interest may be in the household of the Church; and that renunctation is recognized universally as a supreme example of selfsacrifice on the altar of religious obligation made in obedience to conscience.

The Protestant theory is that the affect tions generated and stimulated in family life are not inconsistent with complete clerical usefulness, but that they conduce to it and even are generally necessary to it.

A Bishop of the Church of England lately glorified the clergy of the Establishment because they are not celibates, but married men who exemplify in their family life the domestic virtues they teach to others. Celibacy is practised as a religious obligation by very few Protestants. In some conspicuous cases its clerical advocates among them have not been able to resist the hold the institution of the family had on their imaginations but have succumbed to the masterful sentiment when provoked by womanly loveliness. Experience proves that the only effectual way of keeping men and vomen from yielding to the disposition to found families is to hold them in restraint by

a formal and solemn religious yow.

Shall There Be a Larger Legislature? One of the amendments agreed upon by the Constitutional Convention for submission to the voters of New York at this year's election, increases from 32 to 50 the mem-bership of the State Senate, and from 128

to 150 the membership of the Assembly. The existing number of Senate and As embly districts was fixed in 1846. Prior o that time the membership of the Assembly varied. By the first apportionment made in April, 1777, it was 70. The second apportionment of 1791 made no change of total, but five years later an Assembly of 108 members was provided for by the third apportionment. In 1802 the number was an even 100: in 1808 it was 112: in 1815 it was 126; and in 1822 it was 128. That number has been retained since: it was es tablished seventy-two years ago. The membership of the Senate has been continuously 82, but originally the State was divided into four Senate districts, two of them having a representation of 9, one a representation of 8. and one a representation of 6 members. By the second Constitution there were eight districts, each having 4 Senators. Since 1846, each of the 32 districts into which the State is divided has elected its own Senator.

The Republican members of the Constitutional Convention attempt to justify to the voters the increase of membership in the two Houses of the Assembly on the ground that the increased population and interests of the State require a larger and therefore more representative legislative body. But coupled with the change is a provision which seeks artificially and arbitrarily to limit the representation of the city of New York in future Legislatures, and is designed to ignore the arithmetical rules which would provide for majority government everywhere in the United States if literally and loyally complied with. The attempt to suspend the operation of majority rule, which is the foundation stone of popular government in all electoral contests, is speciously defended by the Republicans, but it is unfair, undemocratic, and unjustifiable. It will in all likelihood be the main reason for the rejection of this amendment. It is to be voted on separately, as sections 2 to 5 of article 3 of the Constitution.

These are the figures of representation in he Legislatures of the various States

the Legislatures of to	e various States:
	HOUSE.
Alabama	
Arkansas 32	
California40	Nevada 2
Colorado35	New Hampabire y
Connecticut 24	New Jersey v
Delaware 9	New York 8
Florida	North Carolina N
Georgia44	North Dakota 3
Idaho18	Ohio
Iilinois51	Oregon 8
Indiana	Pennsylvania 6
lowa	Shode Island S
Kansas40	South Caroline
Kenfucky38	South Dakora
Louisiana	Tennesses
Maine41	Teres
Massachusetts 40	Vermont
Maryland 26	Vicetois
Michigan 32	Washington
Minnesota	Windowski.
Mininippi45	
Missouri34	
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	HOCHE.
Afabama100	
Arkansas100	
California 79	
Colorado 65	
Consectiont252	New Jersey 6
Delaware 91	New York 12
Florida 68	North Carolina
Georgia175	North Dakota 6
Idaho	Ohio
Illinois	Oregon 6
Indiana100	Pennsylvania
lowa	Bhode Island 7
Kansas	
Kentucky100	South Dakota 8
Louisiana 98	Tennessee
Maine151	Texas. 19
Massachusetts240	Vermont 24
Haryland	Virginia 10
Michigan100	Washington 2
Minnesota	Wisconsin 10
Mindasippi133	West Virginia 2
Missouri	Wroming.
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No uniform rule prevails throughout the States regarding the complement of membership in the various lawmaking bodies But it is noticeable that in the New Eng land States the lower House has what may

ing theory" of representative government, each New England town, however small in population and however insignificant in political importance, being entitled to at least one representative in the popular branch of the Legislature. As the result of emigration to the West some of these towns have been almost depopulated, but New England men take leave of traditions slowly, and a readjustment of the inequalities of membership can be secured only by a revision of the Constitution, which the representatives of the retrograding districts in variably oppose, however vigorously it may be sought by the representatives of the large cities and growing towns.

### Peaks and Names.

The naming of a mountain after a public functionary holding office at the time it is named has disadvantages. The Captain of a revenue cutter in Alaskan waters recently reported to the Treasury Depart ment the discovery of an unnamed peak 12,000 feet in height, in that Territory. Second Assistant Secretary of the Treasury HAMLIN was aboard the revenue cutter in Alaskan waters at the time of the alleged discovery of this peak. As soon as the Captain had sent his report to the Treasury De partment at Washington the mountain was named after Mr. HAMLIN because he happened to be with Capt. HOOPER aboard the Rush. That particular peak is hereafter to appear on the maps of Alaska under the name of "Mount Hamlin." The Second Assistant Secretary thus honored is a Massachusetta Democrat of the CLEVELAND school; but if he were an Ohio Republican of the McKINLEY school, the case would be precisely the same.

If the unnamed peak had been discovered efore Mr. HAMLIN got an office in the Treasury under CLEVELAND'S Administra tion we cannot suppose it would have been called Hamlin. If, for example, its discov ery had occurred two years ago, when Mr NETTLETON held the office now held by Mr HAMLIN, and if Mr. NETTLETON had been i Alaskan waters aboard a revenue cutter a the time it was discovered, NETTLETON might have enjoyed the honor which ha een won by another.

In any event, the naming of the peak was political accident which would not have ccurred if HARRISON had been successful in

the last Presidential election. It is a haphazard way of naming our lofts mountains. It is not the right way. If better way is not adopted, we may yet have Republican, Democratic, Prohibitionist, or even Populist peaks all over Alaska, for which we paid \$7,200,000.

It seems to us that Congress ought to have something to say about the calling of our yet undiscovered and nameless heights It is a great thing for any man to win earth ly immortality by having a peak called after him. For

"Far along, From peak to peak, the rattling crags among, Leaps the live thunder.

It was on Oct. 1, 1847, that the Mexican own of Mulijé, on the Gulf of California, was aptured by a force of seamen and marines fro the United States sloop-of-war Dale, Command Admiral. Learning that the town had been eized by one hundred and fifty Mexican sol diers, under the command of the noted chieftain PINEDA, and that the inhabitants, the majority of whom were friendly to the United States were terrorized, Commander SELFRIDGE prompt ly sailed for the scene of trouble. He appeare off the town Sept. 30, and bringing his broad side to bear so as to cover the beach, he sent Lieut. T. A. M. CRAVEN with fifty men in four boats to cut out a schooner that was secured in the creek. This was done in handsome style, in spite of the fact that many Mexican soldiers were present. On the following day, Oct. 1, Lieut, CRAVEN landed on the right bank of the creek with eighty men and drove the Mexicans, one hundred and forty strong, two miles inland. The enemy had prepared several ambuscades, but the Yankee tars carried everything before them. Two of the Americans were wounded. Oct. 1 also is the anniversary of two spirited battles that were fought in the civil war. On this day, 1861, the United States transport Fanny, carrying two rifled guns, was attacked off Hatteras Island, N. C., by a Confederate squadron under Commander William F.Lynch, consisting of the Curlew, the Raleigh, and the Junaiuska. The Fanny was transporting military supplies for the Union troops quartered on the northern end of Hatteras Island. The transport fired nine shots at the Confederate squadron, one of which struck a gunboat in the bow But the superior weight of the Confederate metal soon compelled the Fanny to surrender, her valuable cargo and crew of forty-nine me falling into the hands of the Confederates.

It was on Oct. 1, 1862, that the advance guard of Gen. Salonon's forces had a fight with a superior force of Confederate cavalry at New tonia, Mo. Gen. SALONON was marching from Springfield to Sarcoxie for the purpose of renoitring. Learning that his advance guard had been defeated, he hastened forward, and at noor renewed the battle. Fighting lasted until sunset when the Unionists retired from the field in good order. The enemy's force was estimated to be 7,000 men, while that of the Unionists was placed at 4,500.

Secretary HERRERT, in his recent decision as to the control of the Waval Observatory, has steered a middle course, with no little diplomacy and dexterity.

Two opposite lines of policy were suggested. One was that of leaving the Naval Observatory as it was, ignoring the demands of the men of science throughout the country that the institution should be turned over to them. The other was that Congress should come to the rescue by reorganizing the institution and making it wholly civilian in control.

Secretary HERBERT pleased the scientific men to the extent of putting Prof. HARKSMS in full charge of all the astronomical work at the Observatory; he pleased the navy by retaining the administrative control of the institution in the hands of naval officers, recognizing fully the orids they took in the Observatory.

Perhaps Congress, which had before it at the last session a bill making a reorganization of the Naval Observatory, will now wait to see how Secretary HERBERT's plan works before experi-

It is well for British royalty that Queen VICTORIA has lived so long, and has stayed on the throne all through the years in which the heir apparent was gaining knowledge until he is a solid man of fifty-three. In this generation the English would not tolerate a monarch of the character of GEORGE IV. If the Prince of Walks had been King during the last twenty years of change in England, he would probably have had rough experiences. The Queen is in the seventy-sixth year of her age, and her eldest son is a grandfather. Her grandfather, whose dominions included the United States at one time, lived to his eighty-second year.

The decision of the students of Princeton to abolish hazing is wholly commendable. The practice is a relic of barbarism, and of cowardly and stupid barbarism. Where the merit or merriment comes in when a large force of sophemores set upon and worry a single freshman who is without means of resisting his torment-ors, is difficult to see. Sometimes the hazing to brutal; but even when harmless it has nothing to recommend it, and is better calculated to ich lads to be builties than to be gentlemes. Those who are hazed are not always the chief sufferers. Now and then a lad who may have some compunctions at maltreating an unexpulsion. The abrupt cutting off of promising careers in that way makes it well to abolish this sort of pastime in the interest of the hazers as well as of their victims.

Princeton puts herself among civilized con nunities in this particular. There should be no more hazing at West Point or Annapolis, or in any institution that desires to be reputable.

The proposed incorporation of the Mos quito Reserve into the ordinary administrative system of Nicaragua will probably not be ob jected to by our country at least. It will be regarded as the penalty paid by the residents of nefields for their disastrous attempt to restore

Chief CLARENCE and Mosquito control.

The main foundation for the claim to local government, so far as established, adversely to Nicaraguan authority, appears to be the treaty of Managua, which Nicaragua made with Great britain, and the interpretation of that treaty by the Emperor of Austria as arbitrator in a con-troversy between those two countries as to its meaning. Our own Government never recog-nized the claim of Great Britain, the renunciation of which formed the basis of the treaty of Managua, But Great Britain, by this time, must be convinced that she can find somethin better to attempt than the revival of Mosquito claims, especially as the Monnon doctrine is still n force and is jealously guarded.

It is funny how Irish-Americans have taken to beer. A German on the committee tells me that when he first came to this country they all draud whiskey, and that the Germans have done a guo-thing in teaching them to like beer. Platterin of the New York Newsdealers and Stationers' Protective and Bourcolent Association.

Wonderful, indeed, have been the world vi pries of beer within a half century. We print ed the statistics of them a few days ago. Even the French have become prodigious beer drinkers since the battle of Sedan. The Japanese are getting to like beer, and so are the Brazilians and also the Africans. There are drinkers of l in Jerusalem. The lager brew was unknown in this land until the Germans brought it here, over forty years ago, and now the American output is thirty-four million barrels per annum, or more. Beer brewing is one of the ever-rising industries of the country, in which tens of thousands of men are employed, and from which heavy reve nues are raised for the public service. The chief beer-producing State last year was New York and this city is the centre of production.

As a steady article of consumption, beer is far less harmful than the distilled liquors, yet it tends to gout, and it is unwise to drink too much of it. Our intelligent German immigrants did a great thing for the country when they started the lager-beer propaganda, some time after the Hon. CARL SCHURZ landed upon our ever-hos

Those of the colored people of Alabama o of any other State who desire to emigrate to Liberia or any other part of Africa may do so at any time without hindrance. They are free to go wherever they please whenever they like.

# HILL MAKES CHEER EVERYWHERE.

Encouragement for All Democrats in His nation for Governor of New York. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.-Sir: The tem est of cheers that shook New York from the Bay to Niagara River when David B. Hill was nominated, came flying over the hills and dales of Massachusetts, and awoke responsive echoes in the ranks of the well-nigh discouraged Bay State Democracy. Republicans trembled when they heard the sound of the cheers. It came upon them in the moment when the Fat-fryers of that iniquitous organization were boldly stalking into the Boston Custom House and Post Offices demanding contributions from civil servants. The Fryers were claiming a "solid North" against a "solid South" when the people at Saratoga were mustering for the Convention "New York," they said, "will go for Morton by 50,000 majority." To-day there is no Republican in Boston so poor in judgment as to assert

that Hill cannot carry New York. The men who said that Hill was dead are not proclaiming that he is "a bad man for Republicans to run up against, and that, as there is no telling what tricks he will play to win, it behooves all rich Republicans to button their pockets up and resist the wiles of the 'fryers' who want money for campaign expenses in the Empire State." When La Tour d'Auvergne, who delighted in the title of "First Soldier of France," died in battle, his name was still called at roll. call, when the first sergeant would step forth and say, "Dead on the field of honor."

It is lucky for pure and undefiled Democrac that David Bennett Hill, the first Democrat of the United States of America, is alive on the field of honor, armed and equipped for the fray. His powder is dry, and when he sees the whites volley that will blow them higher than the kite of the late lamented Mr. Gilderoy.

Massachusetts at the present time is on stalwart Democrats and "long" on Republicans in the Federal offices. Many good berths are occupied by Republicans who have grown fat and saucy on Government pap. Most of them devote their spare time to the congenial work of trigging the wheels of the State Democracy and howling about the clean sweep they will make in 1896. It is known that several Democrats holding positions in Boston which enable them to dismiss Republicans are held back by special instructions from a certain person who has done more harm to the Democratic party than Alexander, the coppersmith, ever did to St. Paul. The only Federal department in Boston in which the Republicans were turned out from a to izzard is the Internal Revenue Department. The reason for the sweep there was that Worthy Brother Donovan took time by the forelock and fired the Republicans all out be fore he seated himself at his desk. His quick work astonished the friends of the holdovers is the Custom House, and interest was made to have the "hidden hand" worked to hold the axe away from the heads of all who had friends at the White House. If all the holdovers are kicked out before the State Democratic Convention meets, on Oct. 8, there will be a fighting chance for us in the Bay State, but if the party leaders are to go into the campaign and he in the back by the ammunition from the holdovers, it will be better to give up the fight and
go fishing for sculpins in Buzzard's Ray.

I wish Davy B. would take a day off and show
Collector Warren how to "reform" the Boston
Custom House, by putting Republicans out and
Democrats in, which is the very superlative degree of civil service reform. There's everything
in Boston to make a visiting Democrat happy
except the spectacle of hundreds of Democrats
being played for suckers by the tools of Hoar,
Lodge, Greenhaige & Co., wholesale dealers in
bluff and goff. I have, sir, the honor to be,
yours respectfully. G. WILFRED PRANCE,
President Association of Southern Democrats in New in the back by the ammunition from the hold

waident Association of Southern Dem Jersey. BOSTON, Sept. 28.

An Independent View. From the Post-Express. David Bennet Hill was greeted with extraor-dinary enthusiasm when he appeared before the Convention. There is no doubt as to the man

who is the most popular Democrat in the State of New York. Rise Up !

Rise in your power
This hour, New York.
You've got a big struggle impending: Set now a measure To leisure, New York. Your time to the cause begin leading Throw off your cont. Clear out your throat, Fail not to gather Democracy's vote. inciples ever defending. Though the Republicana quiz. The Democrats surely mean bis

This is a critical Furely political Crisis, and that's what it is! It's Hill-Lockwood-Gaynor. And plainer, New York, Was never political issue; So get up your muscie And hustle, New York;

There's need for your sinew and tissue. Rise in your might. Show that you're quite Alive to the sense of Democracy's right, Or surely the country will him you! So let the Republicans quia e Democrats' ardor will size, o'tte a memorial

Struggie, and that's what it is

YOUNG GRUB BOTTS.

Son of the Emtarat Georgian Star

Saw Dust, Ga., Sept. 20.—The ever esteemed SUR has caused a division in one of the leading families of Georgia. The Hon, Dink Botts of the county of Lumpkin and his son Gritb have parted company. Grub says that his father beame so arrogant and so disagreeable because of the notice he got in the papers that it was no longer possible to live in peace with him. He says his father has dreams of the Governorship, the Senatorship, the Presidency, and that he insists upon ordering the young Bottses around on the plantation just as he might if he had be come all of these things at once.

Hence, Grub, the youngest sen, a lad of about eighteen tough autumns, decided, to use his own expression, to "hit the grit" for a more congenial clime. It was hard for him to leave the chestnut groves of Lumpkin county; to go away from the gold-paved streets of Dahlonega; to fly the friendly haunts of the neighboring counties of Hall and Habersham, where he had often caught coons by starlight and bathed his youth ful limbs in the limpid creeks, while on the way to the railroad, in the daytime. To give up these pleasures and these sights was hard; but young Botts was made of stuff that laughed at entiment and stepped over all obstacles,

The small boys and girls of Lumpkin wept when he left. Old man Botta swore that Grub had always been an unruly child, but consoled himself with the belief that when he had had a pretty good cuffing around in the world at large he would gladly return to the family tree and renew his wonted occupation of washing the ditches for gold in summer and sticking Lump-

kin county pigs in winter. Young Botts was a far-seeing chap. He had studied the geography of Georgia, and he decided that the village of Saw Dust was the place for him to make future fame and fortune. this place he came, and every one of the thir-Saw Dusters welcomed him with open

cided that the village of Saw Dust was the place for him to make future fame and fortune. To this place he came, and every one of the thirteen Saw Dusters welcomed him with open arms. They were sure that the growth of Saw Dust had been kept down by the unlucky number of thirteen that made up the population. They were sure that the sickness in the community, that the prevalence of snakes and other, sources of disturbance in the creeks round about, and indeed all the evils that troubled the town, came from the same cause. Now the spell was broken. Fourteen persons were here, and the fourteenth was a son of one of the most prominent agriculturists and politicians in the State.

Saw Dust is now going to advertise her resources. Her oldest inhabitants are requested by her representatives of younger America never to again refer to the place as "Hell's Half Acre," a name which has alternated with that of Saw Dust since the days of the Revolution. They wish the world to know that Saw Dust is in Columbia county, on the old reliable Georgia Railroad, twenty-five miles east of Augusta; that it now has a population of four-trealize handsomely from the people to the south realize handsomely from the people to the south realize handsomely from the people to the south realize handsomely from the people with the people with the people on the east would get rich in short order were it not that Tom Watson lives near by and keeps them from knowing "where they are at." Saw Dust has two grocery stores, a sugar-cane mill, one wire fence, three dwelling houses, and a Post Office that has recently been discontinued.

Young Grub Botts is now the cynosure of the Saw Dusters' eyes. Hie is the most precocious youth that has ever settled in these parts. His plans for his own future, and incidentally for that of the town, have for some time been eagerly south, and were secured to-day.

"I am going to be known," said he, "as well and more favorably in this community than my father is around the hills of Lumpkin. I hate politics, and it well

since been destroyed, but the sawdust is there
yet. I propose to form a company to centrol it
and sell it to the fruit farmers around during
the coming seasons. Its age will make it more
valuable for preserving the fruit from frest because, while it cannot possibly be set into a
blaze, it will outsmoke all creation. The outcome of the consequent growth in fruit raising
will bring more people to the town, cause the
erection of canning factories, add to Saw Dust's
shipping importance, bring back the Post Office,
and do us a lot of good generally."

When these plans are fulfilled, the son of
Dink Botts is sure to have others equally
novel and interesting.

## THE A. P. A. AND THE C. P. A. A Catholic Newpaper on the Proposition to

From the Catholic Standard. Perhaps nothing could better answer the purses of the A. P. A. men, who keep themselves out of sight and are sworn not to make known the connection of themselves or any one else with this dark-lantern association, than to have a lot of Catholics band themselves into an organization intended to counteract the A. P. A. There is no place or need for a Catholic political party or for a Catholic political organization in this country. The Federal and State Constitutions are in harmony with Christian, Catholic principles, and with any political party which loyally upholds the Constitution. With us the Church is independent of the State, and will remain independent. With us, therefore, political parties have no concern with religious affairs, except to preserve the liberty of religion and to resist any at tempt to burden the citizen with painsor penal-

ties in the exercise of his treedom of conscience But we Catholics will not establish a "C. P A." or Catholic Protective Association, in oppo sition to the A. P. A. We are loyal citizens of the United States, and therefore will enter into no conspiracy or combination against our non Catholic fellow citizens. We shall, to the best of our knowledge and ability, do our duty as Christians and citizens, but we shall expect others to do the same. We shall rely on the American spirit of fair play and justice. In the long run there is no fairer man in the world, no more truth-seeking and impartial man, than the average American.

The living lie upon which this wicked A. P. A. novement is built may for a while deceive a few and cause others to hesitate; but just so sure as truth is mighty and will prevail, so sure will it in the end, like its forerunner, Know-Nothingism, be stamped out of existence by the American people.

Let us have no further talk about a C. P. A Such a movement, to be even seriously considered, would be a hlunder scarcely less than s crime. The remedy lies in the Constitution and aws of our country and in the intelligence, good will; and justice of our fellow citizens.

# Cheup Sheep lu Ohio.

From the Concinuali Tribune.
Within one year after the incoming of the Cleveland Administration, the number of sheep in Licking county had been reduced more than 10,000. Now the farmers are selling their wool-bearers as fast as they can get rid of them and at whatever price they will bring. The fluest Meripoes are selling at 65 cents to \$i a head. One can buy for a dollar a place more fine sheep than he can drive away. Just the other day there was a sale of sheep on a farm near Pataskala. The stock was nuctioned off in lots of a dozen such. The bidding started with an offer of sta cents a dosen It ended at \$4.50 a dozen, and the sheep sold at that

Scuttemen and Good Judges of Whiskey

From the Etiens Observer The real scholar in Congress from New England is William Everett, who represents the Seventh Massi-chusetts district, and he amounted that he will not

Publish San

ONE POICE. Sent Ratifies the Work of

he Alberry Pimes Union. the Democratic State Convention dis-ters are use clouds of doubt and anxiety, and fills every Democratic heart with hope and courage and

From the Richmond Times If Illi is elected Governor of New York, as we demaily hope he may be, nothing but death can keep his from being the Democratic nomines for the next

retilence From the Buffelo Evening Times.

Senator Hill's great speech in the Convention will the leading document of the campaign in this State, From the Augusta Chronicle.
It is certain that no man was ever more thoroughly at the head of the organized Democracy of New York than David B. Hill has been for the past few years.

From the Lynchburg Advance.

There was only one thing that could secure victory.

It was the magnetic power of a great name. And in
that city the name of David B. Hill is to the hosts of
Democracy what Marmion's was when the Northern
warriors faced the foe. We believe that the Empire
State can be counted as safe. State can be counted as safe.

From the Hiddletown Daily Argus.

David R. Hill was one of the ablest and most success

ful Chief Magistrates the State ever had. The people have confidence in him and will reliect him to the office he filled so well.

Pros the Holycke Daily Democraf.
The success of the Democratic ticket in New York
this year will mean that the next President of the United States will be Pavid Bennett Hill From the Norfolk Landmark.

The spontaneous manner in which the nomination for for ernor of New York came to the Hon David B. Hill Wednesday from the Democratic Convention is the arrangest possible testimony to the strength of his leadership. It was not a mere outburst—a stampede— it was a deliberate expression of mature. Democratic opinion, and it was a great compilment to

From the Syrocuse Courier.
Senator Hill's great speech and his candidacy for Governor will unite the Democracy of New York.
And united, the Democracy of the Empire State has
always proved invincible.

Prom the Ution Observer.

Senator Hill is a winning candidate! His strong personality, his splendid intellectual qualities, his great powers as an orator and a debater, which have

great powers as an orator and a debater, which have been developed to an extraordinary degree since his election to the Senate, his strong hold upon the af-fections of the Democratic masses mark him well as the man to lead in a successful fight this fall. Prom the Rochester Herald.

After carefully reading its exchanges for expressions of opinion from Democrats of every shade of political and factional bettef, the Herald finds its conviction strengthened that David B. Hill will receive the united loval, and carnets support of the Democrate united, loyal, and earnest support of the Den

united, loyal, and carnest support of the Democracy of New York State.

From the Boston Daily Globs.

Mr. Hill was summoned to the leadership of his party in the Empire State by a demonstration of enthusiasm aimost unequalled in the history of American politics, and he will be supported with all the courage and zeal that are born of the conviction that with Hill as standard bearer, yet another giorious vio-tory is to be won in New York in November next.

« From the Lockport Dully Sun.

Like an electric thrill the wave of enthusiasm has

gone all over the State.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

It is an event that may change the outlook of the party in the North and East, where it is in a condition not at all promising or prosperous. Mr. Hill was nom-inated, not because he is merely an available man, but because the party recognizes the fact that he is the one man in the State of New York who can lead the party in the coming campaign with any hope of suc-cess—that he is the only man who can hold the party in that State together and bring order out of chaos. From the Hartford Times.

His speeches will be read from one end of the country to the other, and the result of the voting on elec-tion day will be awaited with almost as much excite-ment as that of a Presidential election. David B. Hill, when he really goes to work, is a hard man to beat.

From the Wilkesbarre Daily News Dealer. Senator Hill will lead the Democracy of New York o victory. As a politician invincible, and peerless as a statesman, he will scatter the Republican bosts of the Empire State like chaff before the wind. He will be elected Governor, and he will be nominated and elected President of the United States in 1895.

From the Rochester Union and Advertiser.

The naming of Senator Hill for Governor was not in the ordinary sense a nomination which he might ac-cept or decline at his option. It was a nomination which carried with it the imperative command of the Democracy of the State of New York in Convention membled which he was bound to obey dacy of Senator Hill clears the way of all obstruct and doubt, and is a guarantee of success. From the Bichmond Disputch.

Either the David B. Hill of to-day is not the David B. by some nest operation. From the Detroit Free Pres

There can be no question in the mind of any one at all familiar with the political conditions in New York that the pomination of this redoubtable campaigner will stimulate every Democrat in the State to the utmost in the coming campaign, and will prove an in-spiration to the Democracy of the whole country.

From the Newburgh Daily Register. should be turned at this point. David R. Hill is the man to do it, and the roar of the Convention at Saratoga will now be heard all over the State. From the Rome Daily Sentinel.

There is no mistaking the choice of the Convention.

It was spontaneous and unanimous. Every man estitled to vote stood up and recorded himself for David B Hill. The leader of many a hard fought but al ways victorius contest has been called to the front again. It will be another triumph. From the Petersburg Dully Index-Appeal.

There is no figure that looms up more commanding by for 1898 than that of David Bennett Hill- the next and three times Governor of the Empire State.

# SUNBEAMS.

-It is spring and sometimes almost midsummer now in the magazine offices. The Christmas numbers were got out of the way weeks ago, and later numbers have long been in various states of forwardness. The spring poem inspired to the glories of last May is now in type for May, '05.

-Orange trees flourished on Jekyl Island, on the Georgia coast, 150 years ago, and for 100 years they are said to have escaped a killing frost. Then came a cold season that damaged them, and destroyed olive and date trees, at that time exciting considerable as worth cultivating in northern Georgia. Jekyl Island is dened now by a fishing and shooting club of wealthy Northerners.

—An education of the eye, such as the kinderquetens

undertake in the case of little children, is often of great value to girls that have to earn a living. Non-color perception is absolutely necessary to the fit-that is to have the highest success in artificial flower work, in feather working, and, of course, in silk matching. The difference between mere mechanical skill and the highest development of needed faculties in these trades may eventually mean a difference of av5 a week in wages, for the poorest workers receive less than \$10 a week, while the best, who rise to be forewomen, may carn more than \$30.

Orpheus V. Coma, Flute Player, O, have you heard the Minstrel that dwells in Middle

The master of melodious breath, the king that wears the crown Of Music's dulcet empery, the darting son of song, For whom Fame bills the universe and Glory and

the gong? When Orpheus Vincent Coffin breathes Into the Gor-Flowers spring up at his fingers' ends and tvy wreather his boot

The cows upon the common pour forth a tender to And cocks and bens and pigs in pens join in a wild

), larks with hotter in their mouths come tumbling from the self.

And nightings and dying awars are caught upon the fly. The wind makes harps of whiskers, the air is dased

And a shrift and ediritch whisting comes out of sealakin costs The troiley cars upon the land, the fish upon the sea, Hove on in cudenced measure to the flute of Orpheus

The cats and dogs forbear to rave and join to joyous chants.

And chesinut trees pull up their roces and join the

maddening dance ), aromatic fountains play, and jets of cliver shoot, t Orpheus Coffin puts his mind and breath into Folks have no this so shep or work, no time to drink

When he de name on the German fue gamentonals if I had time. The got the chyme to keep dup all day.

And stog the joy that gride my youl with phens play.
When I hear him my feet a'c soul my seal to franti-For the Minetal Land of Military State a beautiful can't be beautiful of our box For the Min